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Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1668] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Loſt, or taken away by miſtake,
on or about the 12th November laſt, from on board the ſhip Commerce, Richard Waiſtcoat, maſter, laſt from Liverpool, lying at Morris's wharf, ſecond above Draw bridge, one black leather Trunk, covered with ſtraw matting and corded, maked at bottom

A
S
P
V
No. 6

being a trunk of printed Calicoes. If any perſon can give information reſpecting ſaid trunk, they will confer an obligation upon the owner.

JOSHUA SUTCLIFT,
No. 100, Spruce-ſtreet.

January 10. 4t

W. HAYDON,
Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has ſtudied ſeveral years under one of the moſt eminent maſters in that ſcience)

INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as uſual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewiſe, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

W. H. flatters himſelf his terms will be particularly advantageous to thoſe that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.

A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 9. §2w

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be had at the Book-ſtores of Meſſrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,
OBSERVATIONS
On the Cauſes and Cure of Remitting or Billious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereſting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occaſioned ſo much diſtreſs and mortality, at different periods, in ſeveral of the ſeaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyſicians, and Member of the American Philoſophical Society, &c. *3m§

To be Sold,
The time of a Negro Man,
Who has three years to ſerve; he is a good hoſtler, or coachman, and with ſome attention would make an excellent Cook. He is ſold for no faults, but for want of conſtant employ. The price for his time, to prevent needleſs enquiries, is £.30.

Enquire at No. 88 Spruce-ſtreet.

At ſaid place may be had a few tons of choice firſt crop Hay.

1ſt month 9th. 3t

TO BE LET,
And poſſeſſion given the 1ſt January,
The Houſe No. 107, Arch-ſtreet,
Near the corner of Third Street:—For further particulars, enquire as above, or at No. 88, Vine Street.

December 27 dtf

All Perſons
Having any demands againſt the Eſtate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January next enſuing and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are ſolicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Adminiſtratrix.

nov. 29 1797. 6

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ſtreets,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea
Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware, aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

NOW LANDING,
At South-ſtreet Wharf,
The Cargo of the Ship Concord,
Captain Thompſon, from Batavia.
About 300 tons firſt quality Java Coffee (the whole having been ſelected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canniſters and bags
70 legures of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves
FOR SALE BY
PETER BLIGHT.
Who alſo offers For Sale,
Juſt landed from ſhip Amity, from Jamaica.
200 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

A perſon well acquainted with the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in buſineſs for himſelf and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in poſting books; ſtating unſettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or Engliſh.

A note addreſſed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3awtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*
TO BE SOLD, a handſome two ſtory Houſe, with the Lot on which it is erected, ſituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houſe is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ſtreet, and extends with the ſame breadth to back ſtreet. Alſo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, ſeparated from the former by back ſtreet. One third only of the purchaſe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, ſuch credit will be given as the purchaſer may chuſe. This property will be ſold free of all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, reſiding in Bordentown, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-ſtreet.

December 2. 3awtf

FOR SALE,
Several fonts of Types—half worn.
Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would anſwer the purpoſe of a country printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

For Savannah,
TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,
The faſt ſailing ſhip

SWIFT PACKET,
PATRICK GRIBBEN, Maſter,
NOW lying the firſt wharf below Market Street—has handſome accommodations for paſſengers—For freight or paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,
No. 95, South Front Street.
Who have on hand, and for Sale,
Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molaſſes in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c, &c

December 27 3tawtf.

Wanted to Charter,

A Britiſh veſſel, fifteen hundred to two thouſand five hundred barrels burthen.

Apply to
Peter Blight,
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
Choice Red Port Wine in pipes and hogſhea and old London Particular Madeira, fit for immediate uſe, in pipes.

December 20 §1w

For Charleſton,

THE SHIP
VENUS,
Lying at the wharf of Meſſrs. Perotts
SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and ſail the firſt opening.——Apply to the maſter on board, or to

Joſ. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

For Amſterdam,

The Ship
FARMER,
JOHN M'COLLOM, Maſter;
WILL ſail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board, at Walnut-ſtreet wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the ſaid Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,
Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter caſks
Claret in caſes, of a ſuperior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in caſes
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE
SUKEY,
WILLIAM WHITTEN, Maſter.
A ſtrong good veſſel, about two hundred tons, to ſail with all convenient ſpeed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at [illegible] ſage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,
Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.
A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE,
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.

Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP
Sally Butler,
Captain CHISHOLM,
A new veſſel, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Paſſage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.
Who have to diſpoſe of,
A ſmall invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

To be ſold,
AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance, ſtand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subſcriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of *A. B.* No. 5003, dated July 11, 1797, the ſame having been loſt. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Chocolate and Muſtard,
of a ſuperior quality manufactured,
GINGER and Pepper, ground; ſhelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Liſbon Wine, ſuitable for exportation or home conſumption.

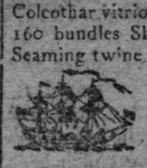
The higheſt price given for Muſtard-Seed.

Alſo for ſale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fuſtians, Shawls, &c. for ſale by

JOHN HAWORTH,
No. 98, ſouth Front-ſtreet.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Sail Canvaſs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muſſinets, in packages ſuitable for the Weſt India market
Nails aſſorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in caſks;
And at New-York, on board the ſhip DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as ſoon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spaniſh Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent white, White lead, Red lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine


Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.
ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

Philapelphia & Lancaſter Turnpike Company.
January 4, 1798.
At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per ſhare was declared for the laſt half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a reſolution of the Stockholders the 12th June laſt.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treaſurer
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaſter Turnpike Com'py.
January 8 m&w4w

Ran away the 25th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion; when ſpoke to and called by his name he has a quick ſharp look out of his eyes and ſhews the white of them very much; has taken all his cloathes with him, which are, a new kerſey great coat, a grey broad cloth and cloſe bodied coat, a ſtriped veſt, nankeen breeches, ſilk ſtockings and ruffled ſhirts, and a number of other cloaths. The ſaid Negro underſtands farming, and is a good ſhoemaker and carpenter; he can read and write tolerably well—It is likely he may forge a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again ſhall have Thirty Dollars reward paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Stni Pond, Maryland, Kent cooty.

N. B. The above Negro is 29 years old.

January 2. 6t

THE AMERICAN LADIES'
POCKET-BOOK, FOR 1798.
JUST PUBLISHED
By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,
No. 17, ſouth ſecond-ſtreet—containing
AN elegant Frontiſpiece of the Marquis de la Fayette, and his Family, in the caſtle of Olmutz, with an illuſtration; being an account of the principal events in the public life of the Marquis, with a ſketch of the ſufferings of himſelf and his unfortunate family. A complete Almanack—104 ruled pages for memorandums, obſervations, &c. alſo, for account of monies paid and received for every day in the year—a marketing and other uſeful tables—general meetings of friends—Liſt of births, deaths, &c—new country dances, poetry, ſongs, enigmas, &c. &c.

ALSO,
The Gentleman's annual Pocket Remembrancer, for 1798—containing an Almanack; 104 ruled pages for memorandums and caſh account; Duties payable on goods imported into the United States, Cuſtom-houſe fees, &c. ſtamp duties, to take place after the 31ſt December; a liſt of the poſt towns and croſs-roads in the United States; a variety of uſeful tables, and other intereſting matter.

W. Y. BIRCH, conſtantly keeps for ſale, a general aſſortment of Merchant's account Books, and other ſtationary goods, and makes to order books of any ſize, and ruled to any pattern.

Elegant Maps, on Rollers, and a large Chart of the Weſt-Indies.

Hair and leather Trunks—Playing Cards, Engliſh and American. Dec. 27—*3t.

Imported in the brig Eliza,
Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*
Claret in Caſes of a very ſuperior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Caſes,
Olive Oil in baſkets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,
For Sale by
JAMES LATIMER, jun.
71, South Wharves.
Who has alſo for Sale,
A few qr. Caſks Old Sherry Wine.

Dec. 5. d2w

The Subſcriber,
Informs thoſe to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inſpection ſince December 1796 are balanced to the 31ſt ult. and will during the preſent month remain open at his Counting-houſe in Cheſnut Street for their further inveſtigation and ſcrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1ſt 1798.

Canal Lottery----No. II.
WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. II. and Paterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

To Be Sold,
A GREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 200 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of

ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.

January 11 §

Juſt received a Freſh Supply.
Engliſh Grammar,
The ſecond edition, with improvements,
ADAPTED to the different claſſes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and obſervations for aſſiſting the more advanced ſtudents to write with perſpicuity and accuracy,

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully anſwers the profeſſions in the Title. The appendix contains ſome of the beſt rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have ſeen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciouſly ſelected; its arrangement is diſtinct and well adapted to the purpoſe of inſtruction and its expreſſion is ſimple, perſpicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

Engliſh Exerciſes,
Adapted to the Grammar lately publiſhed by Lindley Murray, conſiſting of exemplification of the parts of ſpeech, inſtances of falſe orthography, violations of the rules of ſyntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules reſpecting perſpicuity and accuracy, deſigned for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the uſe of ſchools.

"We have been much pleaſed with the peruſal of theſe Exerciſes. They occupy with diſtinguiſhed excellence a moſt important place in the ſcience of the Engliſh language; and as ſuch, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all thoſe who are deſirous of attaining correctneſs and preciſion in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for ſale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book ſtore, No. 87, Market ſtreet.

January 11. 3taw2w.

NOTICE.
ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſt'r.*

January 4. dtf

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,
Amongſt which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baſtas	Sannas
Guzz nahs	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

Employment for the Poor.
FLAX FOR SPINNING,
To be given out every ſecond, fourth, and ſixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, ſouth Fifth ſtreet, above Spruce-ſtreet. eod2w

Priſon Manufactory.
FOR SALE,
At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Sprigs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c.
All which may be had on reaſonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.
Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.

December 26 mth6m

Imported in the ſhip MANCHESTER,
BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Maſter,
From Bourdeaux, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, No. 11 Walnut Street.
Bonrdeaux Brandy
Iriſh market claret in caſes
Medoc wine, in do.
Sauterne, do. do. } Entitled to Drawback.

Thomas Murgatroyd.
WHO HAS FOR SALE.
Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 buſhels Liverpool ſalt.

Aug. 24. tut&ſtf.

TO LET,
A front Parlour, ſuitable for an Office; a Room, furniſhed or unfurniſhed; and a large Cellar, which will ſerve either for ſtorage or a bottling cellar. Enquire at No. 24, South Fifth-ſtreet.

Boarding and Lording to be had. Enquire as above. Jan 6.—*3t

War-Office of the United States,
January the 1ſt, 1798.
WHEREAS frauds have been practiſed, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged inſtruments. To check in future ſuch impoſitions, it has been thought adviſeable; that all perſons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal repreſentative, or by virtue of any inſtrument or deed of tranſfer, be required to forward their reſpective claims to the War Office, on or before the firſt day of January 1799 in order that ſuch claims may be duly examined, adjuſted and determined upon.

To ſubſtantiate ſuch claims, a ſtrict obſervance of the rules heretofore iſſued from the War Office will be indiſpenſable; and in addition to what is required by the ſaid rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, muſt alſo ſet forth the place of reſidence and occupation of the claimant or perſon making ſuch acknowledgment; and when the proof of perſonal knowledge is by a witneſs or witneſſes, their place or places of reſidence muſt be ſet forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.

Jan. 7. d6w

BALL.
Mr. Francis reſpectfully informs his ſcholars, and the public in general, that his ſecond practiſing Ball will be on Thurſday the 11th at the new Aſſembly Room ſouth Fourth Street, between Cheſnut and Walnut Street—Ladies Tickets to be had by applying to the ſcholars of Mr. Francis, or at his houſe No. 70 North Eighth Street.—Gentlemen's tickets one dollar each, to be had of Mr. Francis, at the Academy, or at his houſe.

Mr. Francis likewiſe informs the Subſcriber to the Select Balls, that the next will be on Tueſday the 16th—Thoſe ſubſcribers who have not yet received their tickets are requeſted to apply for them as above.

Mr. Francis continues to take Scholars as uſual.

Jan. 7. d4t

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, maſter, captured by a Spaniſh privateer and ſold at Ceuta in laſt December, may receive intereſting information reſpecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

*** The Printers in the ſea-port towns of the United States will render a ſervice to the concerned, by inſerting the above in their newſpapers. Jan 3.

For Sale by the Subſcriber,
10 bales Coſſas
40 do. Baſtas
11 do. Mamoody
17 do. Chintz
7 do. Tookery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Meragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guzzie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
25 pipes fineſt particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.

MORDECAI LEWIS.

December 5. 3aw4w

Hyſon and Young Hyſon Tea
A few cheſts of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine ſtreets.

December 26. eotf

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-ſtreet,
INFORMS thoſe who wiſh to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has juſt opened his LIBRARY, conſiſting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the beſt calculated to afford either uſeful inſtruction, or pleaſure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be ſeen at every book-ſeller's in town.

N. B. All tranſlations from and into the French, Engliſh and Spaniſh Languages, executed with accuracy and diſpatch. eo1m nov. 15.

FOR SALE,
By BENJAMIN CLARK,
No. 55, the corner of Cheſnut and Front ſtreets,
A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Alſo*, a general aſſortment of Tools, Eiles and Materials, conſiſting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour braſs pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glaſſes, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, ſtand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

Landing this day,
From on board the ſchooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Maſter,
80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,
FOR SALE BY
George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,
REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."

Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

December 20 §

NOTICE.
To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements
IN conſequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumſtances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Truſtees now inform them, they are ready to iſſue the ſame to thoſe who may apply within ſixty days, at No. 8 Cheſnut Street, and thoſe who do not, will be conſidered as relinquiſhing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6t

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY—JANUARY 11.

(Continuation of the Debate on granting further appropriations for the Frigates.)

Mr. Livingston said, he was one of those who had constantly voted for such a navy, as he thought the protection of the commerce of the country required, and the nation could afford; but the continual disappointment which he had experienced on this score, and the excessive expence which had been incurred, had considerably lessened his zeal. The question was, whether the committee would now make an appropriation on account, or wait until they received an estimate from the proper department, and believing, as he did, that the balance of the last appropriation now in hand, was sufficient for any immediate demand, he should be in favour of the committee's rising. Indeed he believed the facility with which the house had gone into appropriations of this kind, had encouraged the lavish expenditure of the money; and, after the committee shall have risen, if no other member did it, he should propose the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expenditure of the money which had been appropriated for this object. How the money had been appropriated was a secret to that house, but it was a secret which ought to be laid open. Great obloquy had been thrown upon the persons thro' whose hands this money had passed; if they were not deserving of it, the obloquy ought to be removed; if it were deserved, it ought to be fixed. He believed, if it were seen that this money would not be appropriated, until the estimate in question was received, the house would not be long without it.

Mr. SEWALL was surprised to hear the gentleman last up, speak of the facility with which money had been voted for the frigates; he believed gentlemen who had been witnesses to the manner in which the appropriations for this object had been made, would not say they had been made with facility. He had only been present at one of these questions, but he knew of no question which had been treated as this had. A vote was passed the other day, without debate, for an appropriation on account of the military establishment: how far this establishment was a favorite with the house, in preference to the naval establishment, he could not tell. Facility in granting this money might, upon the gentleman's doctrine, be an inducement to unnecessary expence in the military establishment. Indeed, in order to prevent a lavish expense of money, it would be necessary to go into a warm debate upon every subject of expense which came before the house. Mr. S. believed this appropriation stood upon the same ground with that for the military establishment. The Secretary of the Treasury had recommended both, but had given no estimate for either; yet gentlemen insist upon having an estimate before they agree to the appropriation in question. Did gentlemen mean to say, that if the money had not been expended agreeably to their wishes, that the United States were to lose all the money hitherto expended upon the frigates—that they were to be thrown away, or burnt? If their argument meant any thing, it meant that. He would take it for granted, that, upon an examination of the accounts, the money had been improperly expended—that the officers had dealt unfairly—that the money had been thrown into the sea (as the gentleman from Virginia was pleased to suppose) he did not suppose, that even in this case, gentlemen would wish all that had been expended to be thrown away. Gentlemen were now contending against a small appropriation on account; but if the appropriations were not made, might not government suffer very considerable loss by the work standing still, from a refusal of the workmen to labour without pay? But, if the money were appropriated, it would remain in the treasury if it were not wanted, therefore no injury could arise to the United States from the appropriation; but considerable loss might be sustained by the want of money to carry on the work. Mr. S concluded by saying he considered a naval armament as necessary to the dignity and national character of the United States. He wished, therefore, that every necessary appropriation should be made, at the same time that an enquiry should be instituted into the past expenditure. It was astonishing to him how so much money could have been expended in this business, and that so many errors could have been made in the estimates which had from time to time been made, but, when it was considered that the business of building armed vessels of this kind was wholly new to us, and that the prices of the various articles made use of, had greatly augmented, it was not so strange that mistakes had occurred. But whatever these might have been, or whatever blame may have been incurred, as it was still necessary to complete the work, he trusted the appropriation would be agreed to.

Mr. Nicholas said, gentlemen seemed to take it for granted, that the question, whether the frigates should be finished, was before the committee. For the sake of the frigates he thought they ought not so to consider it. If the committee were satisfied, from experience, that this business had been carried on at an enormous expence, was it not necessary to look into the business? Were Congress to support the dignity of the country by giving away the people's money—not perhaps for their use, but for some other purpose. Every man must be astonished at the expences which had been incurred, and was it not proper to enquire how this had happened? Gentlemen say, if the money were not wanted, it would lie in the Treasury, and no disadvantage would be sustained. But this was as much as to say, that every thing should be given which was asked for by any of the departments. If they were all concuring in the same object of finishing the frigates, the mode proposed would be shortest.

The gentleman from New-York was right when he said the money for this object had been granted with facility; for though there had been a contest about the usefulness of the frigates, there had been none about the estimates themselves. If the house had been told last winter that 600,000 dollars had been wanting to complete the frigates, instead of 200,000, he believed it would have astonished every one, and an enquiry would have been instituted into this business; but this had not been done, the house had been drawn on from time to time, and from time to time *deceived* in the business; for all that had been said about inexperience, high price of articles, &c. had no weight. Mr. N. concluded by declaring he was not acting as an enemy of the Frigates, but as a *Friend of the Public*, whose money, in this instance, had been squandered beyond all example.

Mr. Rutledge said, the reason given by Gentlemen for postponing this business was, that the appropriation already made had been enormous: but he would ask them one question—Suppose the money heretofore appropriated had been misspent, would they now refuse to appropriate a further sum?—All that was wanted, he said, to complete the frigates, was 36,000 dollars, and only 20,000 were now asked for. But gentlemen say no, we will first institute an enquiry into the expenditure of the money already appropriated. He had no objection to this enquiry, but he would in the mean time appropriate the money.

Mr. J. Williams replied to the enquiry of the gentleman just sat down, that though past sums had been misspent, he would consent to appropriate more, but not to be spent *in the same way*. Mr. W. went over the various sums which had been from time to time called for, and concluded by saying that he would not consent to vote for more, until he saw how what had been appropriated had been expended, or except he knew the business was at a stand for want of money.

Mr. Sewall read the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, wherein he says an appropriation on account of the Naval department will be necessary.

Mr. Gallatin said, when he was up before, he had stated that it had never been the practice of the House to grant money unless an estimate was laid before them to shew that it was necessary. This had been called a quibble by one gentleman, and another had quoted an instance wherein the house had acted differently. But the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Sewall) was mistaken in this respect. It was true that the Secretary of the Treasury did ask for an appropriation for the deficiences in the Military establishment; but it was not true that the house granted them. The house had agreed to an appropriation. For what?—For the deficiences? No. They have agreed for an appropriation towards the expences for 1798, for which they have estimates before them. Until the Secretary of the Treasury laid an estimate before the house, except the necessity was very urgent indeed (which he did not believe in the present case it was) he should decline any appropriation. As an individual, he was ready to acknowledge, he was against building the frigates; but did gentlemen suppose that he was weak enough to believe that by making an opposition to a partial appropriation, he could defeat the object, against a large majority of the house? No. He believed there would be a very considerable majority ready to vote for any sum which might be wanted for the frigates, though he might vote differently. But he thought there was another object worth contending for, which was, not to vote money because a department calls for it, however much that officer may be entitled to the confidence of the house. If this practice were gone into, it would create endless mischief. Mr. G. said, the different conclusions which gentlemen had drawn on the subject, were sufficient to shew that the committee were not prepared to come to a vote on the subject, as one gentleman declared that 130,000 dollars were wanting to complete the frigates, and another insisted that only [illegible],000 were necessary! For his part he did not know, but from what [illegible] had said, that any money at all was wanting for that purpose. When the estimate was laid before the house, he should not object to a partial appropriation before the enquiry was gone into; but at present he could not consent to it.

Mr. Harper said, as several gentlemen, had expressed their intention of voting for this appropriation, when the estimates should be laid before the house, though now they objected to it, and as no great inconvenience, he trusted, would arise from the delay of three or four days, he would join in voting for the committee to rise.

Mr. Sewall produced a statement of the Secretary of War, lately made to the house, wherein he states that there is a deficiency of 35,000 dollars for the completion of the frigates. He thought this sufficient ground for the appropriation, and regretted that the gentleman from S. Carolina had concluded to vote for the committee's rising. Mr. S. referred to what had fallen from Mr. G. and said the only difference between the two cases of naval and military establishment was, that we did not build frigates *by the year*.

Mr. Pinckney said, if he thought voting for this appropriation, would preclude an enquiry into past expenditures, and by that means to put the business upon a better footing in future, he should by no means vote for it. But he did not believe this. However, if gentlemen wished the business to lie over for two or three days, he had no objection; but if it were their intention to postpone an appropriation until an enquiry into former expences was gone into, he should have serious objections to it. It had been admitted on all hands that the frigates had been an expensive business; but a further delay would make them more so. He thought the Treasury might be safely trusted with this money, and the enquiry could in the mean time, be going on.

The question for the committee to rise, was put and carried 45 to 35.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house, that they had passed the bills for the relief of the representatives of William Carmichael, for the partial appropriations for the year 1798, for authorising the payment of a sum of money to the daughters of the late Count de Grasse, and for the payment of interest on a certificate due to General Kosciusko—the latter with an amendment.

Mr. Cochran proposed the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to enquire into the propriety of allowing a drawback on goods exported to the British provinces in Canada by way of the Lakes, and report their opinion thereon." And Mr. Livingston proposed the following:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expenditure of the monies heretofore appropriated for the Naval Armament, and report their opinion thereon to the house."

Both were ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY—JANUARY 12.

Mr. Bayard presented several other petitions from the state of Delaware, against changing the time of holding the courts, which were refered to the same committee to which was refered the message from the President on this subject.

Mr. Cochran called up the resolution which he laid yesterday upon the table for directing the committee of commerce and manufactures to enquire into the expediency of allowing a drawback on goods exported to Canada by way of the Lakes, which was agreed to and a committee appointed.

Mr. Gregg asked leave of absence for his colleague Mr. Hartley for ten days, that gentleman having received information after the house rose on Friday last, which called him home.

This leave was granted; but not without some general observations from Messrs. Thatcher and J. Williams on the impropriety of the practice of asking leave in this manner, after gentlemen had been absent several days from their duty, which was an evasion of the rule of the house, "that no member shall absent himself from the duties of the house, without leave," and which prolonged the absence of gentlemen beyond the leave obtained.

Mr. Cochran asked and obtained leave of absence for a week.

Mr. Macon, from the committee of revisal and unfinished business, moved that that part of their report which related to the expiring of an act declaring the concurrence of Congress to the appointment of an health officer by the state of Maryland, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Harrison presented a petition from a number of citizens and freeholders of the counties of Southampton, Sussex and Prince George, in Virginia, praying a repeal of the stamp act, and for certain alterations in the law laying a duty on spirits and on stills. Mr. H. observed that as the house had anticipated the wishes of his constituents, in relation to the spirit tax, by the bill which had lately passed, there would be an impropriety in referring that part of the petition; but so much of it as related to the stamp act, he moved to refer to the committee of ways and means.—Agreed.

Mr. Clopton, from the committee of enrolment, reported the following bills as duly enrolled, viz. the bill for the relief of the representatives of William Carmichael; that for making partial appropriations for the service of 1798, and that authorizing the payment of certain sums of money to the daughters of the late count de Grasse.

The bill directing the secretary of war to place certain persons on the pension list, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Evans said, that the attorney-general was put to very great expence in paying the postage of packets and letters which [illegible] and from him in his official capacity. This had been particularly felt in the packets and letters which he had received in relation to the 6th article of the British treaty, which had amounted to several hundred dollars. To relieve this officer from this inconvenience, Mr. E. proposed a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved, that all the letters and packets to or from the attorney-general of the United States, shall be conveyed, free of postage, under like restrictions with letters or packets passing to and from the other heads of department."

Agreed to be referred to the committee on post-offices and post-roads.

The amendment of the senate to the bill authorizing the payment of interest on a certificate due to gen. Kosciusko, was taken up. This amendment went to strike out that part of the interest which had been directed by the general to be remitted from Amsterdam to Leipsic or Dresden. After some discussion, this amendment was disagreed to 46 to 41.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of William Brown, a soldier, which was concurred in by the house.

Mr. Tillinghast called up his resolution respecting the fixing of an uniform plan of weights and measures, which was agreed to and a committee of seven members appointed.

A motion for postponing the unfinished business of yesterday, having been made and carried, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of certain representatives of certain deceased officers and soldiers, Mr. Dent in the chair, which, after considerable discussion, which chiefly turned upon the propriety or impropriety of changing the period which had heretofore been considered as terminating the war, in the course of which different periods were proposed, was agreed to with one amendment, determining that such officers and soldiers as lived till the 24th of March 1793, should be entitled to the same allowance as if they had lived till the 3d of November, in the same year (the time at which Congress disbanded the army.)—The committee rose, and the house concurred in the amendment; but, upon the question's being put for the bill's passing to a third reading, it was negatived, there being only 26 votes in favour of it.—Of course the bill is lost.

Mr. Harrison moved that the report on the petition of sundry merchants of Petersburg, made at the last session, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures—Agreed.

On motion of Mr. Harper the house again went into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate allowing a compensation to the door-keeper of the Senate and his assistant, during the extraordinary session; when the amendment proposing to add to the bill a provision in favour of a compensation to the sergants at arms of the House of Representatives of 260 dollars, being under consideration, Mr. Harper moved to amend the amendment by striking out 260 and inserting 252 dollars, which he proved, from a statement which he read, would bring his allowance to the same amount which had been paid to the door-keeper, calculating from commencement of the year 1794. This motion was opposed on the ground that four dollars a day (which was the allowance made by law) during his attendance upon duty, was sufficient pay for the sergeant at arms; that the door-keeper's allowance was a salary of 500 dollars per annum, for an annual attendance, to which, on account of extraordinary services, or from the dearness of living, some temporary grants had been made, the chief of which (and which principally produced the difference spoken of) was 250 dollars allowed to the present door-keeper in 1794, when assistant to Mr. Dally, on account of his having done nearly the whole of the duty during that session. The amendment was on one hand urged as an improper tack to the bill from the Senate and on the other, it was advocated as necessary to put an end to what was thought to be an improper practice, viz. the granting of additional allowances to door-keeperr and others on the last day of a session, upon a simple resolution of the House, without enacting a law for the purpose. The amendment was finally negatived, there being only 23 votes for it. The bill was then agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

Mr, Tillinghast gave notice, that on Monday, he should bring forward a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to bring in a bill for the repeal of the law inposing a duty upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper.—Adjourned till Monday.

BOSTON, January 5, 1798.

REVIEW OF THE LATE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

France, having concluded a peace with Austria, and according to the most recent non-official intelligence, finally adjusted terms with Portugal, has now no employ on the continent for her soldiers. Insular England, only remains in hostility with her. Mistress of the sea more unequivocally than France is of the land, it is, at length, tho' reluctantly, yielded to her by all the powers, with whom she has been contending. The Republic of France has dismantled, either from this motive or necessity, her *vaisseaux de ligne*. Batavia has experienced a defeat which has greatly lessened her maritime power, and paralysed exertions, which if active, would be years in recreating the vessels they have lost. The monarchy of Spain, naturally imbecile, though she possesses a large navy, yet, being sensible she can only find disgrace upon the ocean, prudently keeps them in her ports: though the absence of the late inferior blockading squadron, seems politely to offer to admiral Massserado, an opportunity of enjoying the wholesome salt-water air, he yet seems to dread a 'Lion' or rather a Leviathan "in the way," and reposes himself in the interior harbor of Cadiz.

France however [illegible] prelled state of the marine of herself and allies, having no service for her armies, and probably dreading their sudden disbandment, avowedly contemplates an invasion of England. In what manner this is to be attempted, we cannot, to our satisfaction, conjecture: if it is thought, a sufficient number of vessels can be collected, tho' of a small force, to transport over the soldiers for this purpose, and that ingenuity may prevent the English from suspecting or ascertaining seasonably the moment of their sailing, that they may not be ready to intercept their passage, we think the directory wrongly estimates the vigilance of the British naval commanders, and reflects not on the numerous fry of cutters which the English have. If it is expected that from the Mediterranean, Spain, and Holland, with the equipment of their own fleets, they shall be able to form an armada superior to any naval force the English can oppose to them taking experience into view, we conceive they will be disappointed. The power whose separate squadrons defeat or defy the scattered fleets of the allies, will, collectively, be proportionately superior, and probably successful.

If the threatened invasion is not merely made to terrify the English into their terms (which we suspect) an army larger than any since the days of Xerxes, will probably be collected for the purpose—On their crossing the channel every exertion will undoubtedly be made to stop them; if they evantually land, their reception will be warm—The blood of the ancient Albions still remains in sufficient purity to urge the present Britons to the most desperate conflict to repel the invaders, and protect their wives, their offspring, and their property. Whatever may be the issue of the expedition, the slaughter of human beings must be terrible—it cannot reasonably be computed at less than one hundred thousand! If Great Britain is subjugated (though common sense will blame us for thus apparently admitting the possibility) the consequences, the changes in the world, are incalculable. In attempting to trace them by reflection, we are completely lost, as he who endeavors to explore the mysteries of divinity. We believe, ere England is conquered by France

"Dover's cliffs from Calais rent,"
Must be again united. (*Mass. Merc.*)

LONDON, October 15.

Admiral de Winter says, that he was forced out by the French party, against his own judgment; for knowing the very bad state of his ships, and the indisposition of several of the crews, to the cause, he knew that he was not a match for the English squadron. His orders were, however, to fight them, if they met; and he had no destination appointed to him in his cruize. He had merely orders to cruize between the two coasts; and, as he had been threatened with a Court Martial for having made some objection to sailing, he did not doubt he should have been condemned, had he returned without a battle. Having performed his duty in the most gallant manner, he appears, since his capture, to be in very good spirits, and has passed great part of his time in Admiral Duncan's cabin. He says, that it was the serious determination of the French, in the beginning of the summer, to invade Ireland, and that 45,000 men were ready for embarkation. The blockade prevented the design from being executed. There was not a Frenchman on board the Dutch fleet; nor any troops but those which belonged to the complements of the respective ships.

The number of guns on the side of the Dutch was 1266, and of men, 8572. On the side of the British the guns were 1066, and the men 8315, not including those of the frigates and sloops, of which the two frigates, the Beaulieu and the Circe, carry 85 guns and about 500 men. The Dutch 68 gun ships are equal, it is said, to our 74's, their metal being heavier.

October 21.

The number of the Dutch ships of war taken in the late engagement (eleven) is precisely the same as that taken in the year 1653, by Blake, from Van Tromp.

The Dutch prizes are refitting at Yarmouth, with all possible expedition, in order that they may be in a safe state to be sent round the Nore.

The Ganges, of 74 guns, capt. M'Dowal, with five sail of the line and three frigates, have already re-placed Admiral Lord Duncan's squadron on their late station off the Texel.

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and the remaining quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awtf3F

FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS,
And all disorders of the Breast and Lungs,

Church's Cough Drops

Is a medicine unequalled by any other in the world.

CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify, that I have been cured of a most severe Cough, Cold, and severe pain in my breast, by taking only a few doses of Dr. Church's Cough Drops. CHARLES BEVANS,"
Sail Maker, Spruce street wharf, Philadelphia.

From a London Paper.
To Dr. CHURCH.

SIR,

Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave, by your invaluable medicine, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a most dreadful asthma for about twenty-three years. I never for years got any rest, my cough was so troublesome in the night; and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short that I could not walk across my room. Providentially hearing of your Cough Drops, I took them; and, through taking them alone, I am now, blessed be God! restored to perfect health. My case is well known to the members of the Ebenezer Chapel, in Lincoln's-Inn-Field, of which I am also a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any inquiry concerning the truth of what I say. I am, Sir, your grateful servant,

NATHANIEL LANGWORTHY,
No. 8, Smith's-court, Great Windmill-street, Hay-market.

Witness,
N. LANGWORTHY, jun. No. 40,
Pulteney street, Golden-square.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

Are prepared and sold (only) by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Medicine Store, No. 1 South Third-street, next the Market, Philadelphia; and by appointment, at New-York, by Messrs Staples and Co. 169 Pearl-street, and Miss Wedman, 142 William-street.

Dr. Church may be consulted every day, at his office, 158 South Front-street, Philadelphia.

January 9. 3awtw

FOR SALE, BY
WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,
129, South Front-street, next door to the Custom-house,
A large assortment of
Gold and silver Watches

A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Silver plated Candlesticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Pistols, by Knubley, Charing Cross
Reflecting Telescope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Mason county, Kentucky, patented by Percival Butler, in 1787.
Also, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.

January 4. d3t

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13.

For the Gazette of the United States.

REFLECTIONS ON MONROE'S "VIEW." No. VIII.

Upon reading the preceding letters, every one must be struck with the contraſt which they preſent. If the indiſcretion, if the abject condeſcenſion, if the zeal of Mr. Monroe to ſerve the French republic on this occaſion, excite painful ſenſations in the breaſt of every true American, the prudence, the independence of ſpirit, and the genuine patriotiſm which diſtinguiſh Mr. Jay, ought to be a ſource of heartfelt pleaſure.

Our miniſter at Paris having miſrepreſented the miſſion to London, it was improbable, if not impoſſible, that any treaty negotiated at Great-Britain, would not have been the ſubject of complaints on the part of France. So hoſtile was France to Great-Britain, that it would have objected to any treaty whatever, and therefore thoſe who wiſhed to defeat any and every treaty, would endeavour to do ſo anterior to its ratification. With this view, the committee of public ſafety were anxious to poſſeſs a copy of the treaty which was reported to have been negotiated, and they requeſted Mr. Monroe to furniſh them with the treaty itſelf as ſoon as poſſible, *declaring that it was the only means that would ſatisfy them concerning it.* What right had the committee to make this requeſt? and why was it made in terms ſo full of inſolence? The forms of our conſtitution are well known in France, and conſequently, they knew that the treaty had not been ratified when they deſired a copy, and it was for the purpoſe of enabling them to interfere with effect in our national contracts, that the demand was made. But they are not aſhamed to accompany this unwarrantable requeſt, with a declaration that a ſight *of the treaty alone would ſatisfy them;* in plainer words, that they would not believe any thing that Monroe our miniſter ſhould tell them on the ſubject. That Mr. Monroe ſhould be inſenſible to any inſults offered to his country by France; or that he ſhould yield to its demands however improper, they who know his blind and fanatical attachments will ſuppoſe poſſible: But had he no feeling for his own honor, for his own reputation, when he was told by the committee, and in writing too, that nothing but the treaty itſelf would ſatisfy them, or in other words, they ſhould not believe any thing he ſhould ſay concerning it? To this demand, encroaching on our rights of ſovereignty, and expreſſed in terms the moſt contemptuous, was no other anſwer to be given, than that he (Mr. Monroe) was then ignorant of the particular ſtipulations of the treaty, but *he begged leave to aſſure* them, he would communicate the ſame to them as ſoon as he ſhould be informed? He ought to have told the committee with manly candour, that the treaty could not be communicated in its preſent unfiniſhed ſtate to the councils of any foreign nation; and he might have repeated what by order of his government he had before told them, that no ſtipulation would be made inconſiſtent with the prior engagements of the United States to foreign nations; and he might have informed them on the authority of our envoy, that no ſuch ſtipulations had been made.

The ex-miniſter was not ſatisfied with giving this evidence of his tame, mean-ſpirited deportment towards the committee: He went further, and made an effort to comply with this inſolent and ill-intentioned requeſt, by ſending a ſpecial meſſenger to London for the treaty, even although he was informed by Mr. Jay, that it was improper to publiſh the treaty without the expreſs leave of government before it was ratified, and was offered a copy of the treaty in perfect confidence only. In his letter he tells Mr. Jay, that he had promiſed to communicate the treaty to the committee, who *as allies, thought they were entitled to it*, and ſaid nothing leſs would ſatisfy them; for which purpoſe he had ſent for it; and when this wiſe and ſteady ſtateſman abſolutely refuſed him a copy, for the very reaſon that induced the ex-miniſter to ſend for it, the refuſal is taken ſorely at heart, and is the ſubject of various and inconſiſtent complaints to the Secretary of State. At one time, he laments that he was not poſſeſſed of information that might be uſeful to our affairs in France; and in the ſame letter, dated 17th March 1795, ſays, if the communication had been made to him, he ſhould have declared that on his own knowledge the treaty did not interfere with the prior engagements, but that being a mere project, ſubject to rejection &c. it ought not to be publiſhed; and that this declaration would have been ſatisfactory to the committee—(page 142). To Mr. Jay, however, when he applied for the treaty, he ſaid that nothing leſs than the treaty itſelf would ſatisfy the committee; that he had promiſed it to them, and had ſent for it for their uſe; and he even added, that as allies they thought they had a right to it.—Under theſe inconſiſtencies, it is no wonder we find Mr. Monroe under conſtant embarraſſments. When Mr. Jay offered the treaty to him in confidence, he refuſed to take it, ſaying it would not anſwer his ends, unleſs he could ſhew it to the committee; and that his promiſe to them required him to communicate it whenever it ſhould be in his power. It was then his own fault that he did not obtain, as he might have obtained, the treaty confidentially. If he had not been ſo kind and liberal in his promiſes, he would have got it, and on his own knowledge of it, he might have repreſented it truly to the committee. It is true, when our envoy was deſired to communicate it, to enable Mr. Monroe to perform this promiſe, he with great propriety abſolutely refuſed to do ſo. If he had complied, after he knew the deſign of the requeſt, he would have been equally culpable with Mr. Monroe.

But the ex-miniſter affects to be perplexed relative to Mr. Jay's conduct, who after informing him that the treaty could *not be publiſhed*, offered to communicate the contents to him *in confidence*. This was perfectly conſiſtent and proper in our envoy, who no doubt ſuppoſed it might be uſeful to our public affairs, that our miniſter at the French republic ſhould confidentially know the ſituation of his country in relation to ſo powerful a nation as Great-Britain; and who alſo believed it was neither prudent nor neceſſary that our miniſter at Paris ſhould communicate to the French republic, whatever he knew concerning the United States. Another thing ſeems to the ex-miniſter very unaccountable, that Mr. Jay ſhould offer to him the treaty and then deny it. Let it be remembered, he offered it in confidence, and denied it after Mr. Monroe had ſtated that his engagements to the committee required him to lay the treaty before them whenever he got it; ſo that it was impoſſible to communicate it confidentially.

As allies, it is ſaid by the committee, they had a right to inſpect the treaty we were making with Great-Britain. Did France ever exhibit to the Preſident of the United States any of her treaties, either before or after they were concluded? This idea ſo humiliating, does no appear to have been diſapproved, but even countenanced by our miniſter to the French republic, in his letter to Mr. Jay, where he ſeems to urge it as a reaſon for letting him have the treaty for the committee.

Diſappointed in getting a copy of the treaty from our envoy, he ſtill continued his exertions. When Major Pinckney was at Paris on his way to Madrid, our miniſter Monroe repreſented to him that France was inclined to give him every aid, if he would deſire it, and would alſo ſatisfy the committee that they were not injured by the treaty negotiated with Great-Britain.

It was well known to Mr. Monroe, that nothing but a copy of the treaty (which he alſo knew was in poſſeſſion of major Pinckney) would be ſatisfactory to the committee; and therefore one of the conditions mentioned to major Pinckney, on which the aid of France was to be expected, was the diſcloſure of the Britiſh treaty to the committee. It is thus Mr. Pinckney underſtood the propoſition, and with great propriety he too refuſed to ſhew the treaty to the committee, or to aſk the aid of France in his negotiation. Let me cite from Mr. Monroe's letter to the Secretary of State, of 14th June 1795, what he ſays on this ſubject: "Whilſt here I preſented to his (major Pinckney) view what had paſſed between this government and myſelf upon the ſubject of his miſſion, aſſuring him from what I had heard and ſeen, that *I was of opinion, in caſe he would explain himſelf to the committee upon that ſubject and expreſs a wiſh, they would give what aid they could conveniently, in ſupport of his negociation; ſatisfying them at the ſame time, that they were not injured by Mr. Jay's treaty, they would do it, &c. &c.* Mr. Pinckney was ſenſible of the benefit which the aid of this republic would yield in his negotiation, and wiſhed it; but upon mature conſideration he could not requeſt ſuch aid, without having previouſly expoſed to its view Mr. Jay's treaty, and which he did not chuſe to do, for conſiderations delicacy forbade me to enquire into"—(page 175).

After theſe unavailing endeavours to obtain a copy of the treaty for the committee of public ſafety, Mr. Monroe was obliged to acquieſce, and to wait with patience till the Preſident and Senate ſhould act upon it, unadviſed by foreign councils. In endeavouring to defeat the final ſucceſs of the miſſion to London, every motive ſeemed to have concurred in influencing his conduct in this tranſaction—his perſonal diſlike to Mr. Jay, his devotion to France, his hatred of England, and above all, his love to himſelf. In this view, he has informed the public, that he very early foreſaw if the treaty ſhould be ratified, and not agreeable to France, that he ſhould probably be recalled. If Mr. Monroe did foreſee this, (and his penetration on this point I am not inclined to call in queſtion) it is very evident that his ſelf-love, or rather his anxious deſire to remain at Paris, would prompt him to do every thing that would prevent *any treaty* with Great-Britain from being fully confirmed—I ſay *any treaty*, becauſe it was well known to him that any treaty with that nation would be diſagreeable to the French republic, and on this event he expected his continuance in office would depend. This foreſight which Mr. Monroe thought he poſſeſſed, and which has explained his ſolicitude to get a copy of the treaty, will be a key to the ſequel of his diplomatic conduct. It was not altogether to ſerve France, that the repreſentative of the United States deſcended to be the humble inſtrument of the committee, but to promote his own views—a thing not uncommon among the men who appear moſt devoted to the will of foreign nations.

SCIPIO.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

In the houſe of repreſentatives of this ſtate, on the 4th inſtant, petitions were preſented from citizens of Northumberland, praying for a grant of money to open and improve a road from Mifflinſburgh, to the Knob Mountain; from citizens of the county of Philadelphia, praying for a turnpike road from this city to Reading, by the falls of the Schuylkill; from citizens of Waſhington county, praying that a new election diſtrict may be erected, comprehending Donneghal and Findley townſhips; and from the managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill navigation, praying for aid in the completion of their canal. The annual account of the Pennſylvania hoſpital was preſented. A bill was reported ſupplementary to the act for incorporating a ſociety for the relief of diſtreſſed and deceaſed pilots, their widows and children. The committee to whom it was referred to conſider of the beſt mode of diſpoſing of the houſe built for the Preſident, recommended that it be let on leaſe for four years. A committee was appointed, for bringing in a bill to authorize the county commiſſioners to keep a record of the roads. The houſe went into a committee of the whole, on the bill to authorize the governor to incorporate a company to erect a bridge over the Schuylkill, near the city of Philadelphia, and, after ſome diſcuſſion the committee roſe, and had leave to ſit again.

On the 5th inſtant, a petition was preſented from citizens of New Hanover townſhip, Montgomery county, for leave to raiſe 500 dollars by way of lottery to build a ſchool-houſe. Reports were made in favor of the petition from Montgomery county for two new election diſtricts; and of that from Dauphin county for leave to raiſe a ſum of money by way of lottery to build a bridge acroſs the Sweetara creek. The report of the committee in favor of making a turnpike road through Germantown to Reading, was read a ſecond time and agreed to, and a bill directed to be reported accordingly.

On the 6th inſt, petitions were introduced from Montgomery county, praying for a new election diſtrict; and from the Managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, containing a ſtatement of the expenditures made on the new wing of the Hoſpital, and the deficiencies which remain, praying for further legiſlative aid. Report was made in favor of making Smithfield creek a public highway, and alſo in favour of Nathaniel Bellew in reſpect to his election. A bill was reported to enable the owners of the Briſtol meadows to keep them in repair. The bill ſupplementary to an act for extending the power of Juſtices of Peace, and the bill to empower the Commiſſioners of Weſtmoreland county to appoint the aſſeſſors and aſſiſtant in ſundry townſhips thereof for the purpoſes therein mentioned, were agreed to. Peter Baynton and Frederick A. Muhlenberg were nominated candidates for the Treaſury ſhip of the State. The houſe proceeded to the further conſideration of the reſolution for the appointment of a committee to conſider the propriety of continuing the act making further compenſation to the Judges; after a lengthly debate, they adjourned without coming to a deciſion.

THEATRICAL COMMUNICATION.

THE attractions of the New Theatre, both for novelty and ſtrength, were never more numerous than at the preſent ſeaſon; and the conſequence of the exertion and enterprize of the Managers, is accordingly diſplayed in a continued ſucceſſion of thronged audiences. To enſure patronage, the moſt ſimple and obvious courſe is to merit it; and this cannot, perhaps, be better effected than by perſevering efforts to render the ſtage what it ſhould be, a ſchool of eloquence, of life and manners—above reproach—unſtain'd by jeſts obſcene.

The Opera of laſt evening was in many of its parts deſerving the attention of the numerous audience it attracted. ABROAD AND AT HOME abounds with comic effect, and is enlivened by ſome excellent ſongs and duets,—but the principal characters are only half drawn, while the want of moral ſends the piece off with a flirt. This play ſeems marked by an extreme inequality; and while ſome of its ſcenes appear traced by the hand of a maſter, others are alike incongruous and unintereſting. Capt. O'Neale is made the vehicle of many excellent ſentiments; and they came with a manly energy from Hardinge. To Harwood and Bernard the audience were indebted for a large fund of deligh', and the humours of Count Tipſtaffo Benchini were irreſiſtibly comic. Mrs. Hardinge diſplayed a vivacity and judgment, which give the fairſt promiſe, and the ſongs of Mrs. Warrell were exquiſitely fine. Francis, and the other performers in general merit commendation for the correctneſs with which they acquitted themſelves of arduous and difficult characters. The elegant ſcene, repreſenting the priſon, and purlieus of the King's Bench, is ſaid to be a very juſt and natural repreſentation. W.

MARRIED—On Thurſday laſt by the Rev. Dr. Blackwell, Mr. STEPHEN CARMICK, of this city, to Miſs SUSAN COZENS, daughter of capt. Daniel Cozens of New-Jerſey.

—— On Thurſday evening by the Rev. Dr. Blackwell, Mr. JOHN M'ELROY, of Bucks county, to Miſs ANN COOPER, of this city.

EXTRACT.

"It has always been found of great uſe to a Phyſician to be of ſome ſect of religion; he is in general pretty ſure of thoſe that be long to it, and of ſome other patients out of curioſity. He ſhould be a Catholic, a Preſbyterian, a Quaker, a Sandeminian, a Swedenborgian, or a Jew. The *thee* and *thou* of the late Dr. John Fothergill of London, was ſuppoſed to be worth two thouſand pounds a year to him at leaſt."

From the Boſton Daily Advertiſer.

MR. EDITOR,

On looking over a late European publication, I was forcibly ſtruck with the following "paraphraſe," it being applicable in many reſpects, both to the paſt and preſent principles and views of JACOBINS, in *France*, and of thoſe in *America*.

PARAPHRASE

On the French TEN COMMANDMENTS, *as taught in all their Schools.*

I. No Gods we'll have, like fools of old,
No Deities we'll own but gold.
II. Saints, images, you may purloin,
And turn them into ready coin.
III. God's name we ſhould no more adore,
For all above us we abhor.
IV. No more on Sundays read or pray,
For all religion's done away.
V. Regard no more what parents ſay,
Each child is free to take its way.
VI. No more are ye reſtrain'd to kill,
Cut throats, and murder whom you will.
VII. That word adultery diſown,
Uſe all men's wives as if your own.
VIII. Steal any thing you meet by chance,
For thieving is now law in France.
IX. Falſe witneſs bear in any thing,
For truth is now conſidered ſin.
X. Covet and take whatever you ſee,
French Liberty makes all things free.

That the above "paraphraſe" contains more of truth than ſatire, I believe few will diſpute; excepting the *Chronicleiſts*.

From the love and exerciſe of theſe French tenets may heaven ever preſerve us!

A FEDERALIST.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12.

By the Jay, Capt. Dyer, from Liverpool, we have received a few London papers of November, but they are not of later dates than before received; and are chiefly filled with Parliamentary Debates on the King's Speech. A Paper of the 11th Nov. is ſaid to be received, but contains nothing materially new. The Joſiah Collins ſailed 4 days before Capt. Dyer.

Mr. Bryan Edwards, in the Britiſh houſe of Commons, Nov 2d, in the debate on the anſwer to his Majeſty's Speech, ſpeaking of Lord Duncan's Victory, ſaid "Amidſt the rejoicing for ſuch a diſplay of our naval ſuperiority, what ſort of heart muſt not that be which could reflect, without ſorrow upon the havoc of that day; which could meditate upon its advantages without feeling ſeverely for the men who fell; which could without regret and horror, read the bloody detail in the Gazette, that regiſter of a ſlaughter-houſe, that muſter roll of Death?"

Major Ellford, in reply, ſaid, "he could not help expreſſing his diſapprobation of the conduct of thoſe gentlemen who endeavoured to mar and cloud the ſplendor of the late naval victory, by *unſeaſonably* enumerating the loſs of the brave men who had fallen on that glorious occaſion. It was neither juſt nor fair, and could only damp the ſpirit of the country, and embitter the joy which ſo proud a triumph muſt have naturally inſpired."

PROVIDENCE, *(R. I.)* January 6.

Mr. William Magee, who arrived from Canton in the ſhip Grand Turk, came to town ſince our laſt. He informs, that on their homeward bound paſſage, in the ſtraits of Banca, they ſpoke the ſhip Eliza, of this port, late commanded by capt. William Page—capt. Carr (then commander) informed him, that on the 17th of April laſt, in the ſtraits of Java, they diſcovered a Prow with Malays on board—ſuppoſing her a trading veſſel, the capt. diſpatched a boat to her, on which ſhe came along ſide. The Linguiſt aſked if they were traders, they anſwered in the affirmative, upon which he, with the captain, Thomas Page, and another ſeaman, went on board. Capt. Page obſerving ſome weapons, requeſted the Malay chief to give him one, which he did—on ſeeing ſome others of a more curious workmanſhip, he aſked for one of them—on his ſtooping down to examine them, a Malay thruſt a knife into his body. Capt. P. on receiving the wound ſprang for his own veſſel, but fell between her and the Prow into the water—the mate with conſiderable exertion got him into the cabin window—he lived about 40 minutes. On the captain's being wounded, the action became general. Thomas Page and the Linguiſt were killed on board the Prow; the Malay chief and 10 of his crew were killed, and in about half an hour they were beat off.—Few men have been more beloved than capt. Page; his amiable manners were peculiarly calculated to ſecure general eſteem, and all who knew him bear teſtimony to his worth. To the public his loſs is great, but to his family and more immediate connexions it is irreparable.

"The eaſt end of the new *Maſonic Hall* in this town is ornamented with an emblematic maſterly piece of painting. The centre figure arrayed in royal robes, is of full ſize, repreſenting that *great oriental luminary* who was the firſt eminent patron of the ſublime art. This figure is ſeated in a chair of State, beneath a ſplendid canopy, illumined by the effulgent rays of the eye of omniſcience. In each of the receſſes on the right and left, are delineated in 7 feet figures his two illuſtrious contemporaries and able aſſiſtants, in a ſtile equally graceful and natural. The repreſentation is incloſed by a bold maſterly work in the fore ground, compoſed of pillars, pilaſters, capitals and arches; the whole forming a ſuperb diſplay of the pencil, which reflects high honour on the talents of the ingenious artiſts, brother George Sugden, and Mr. Gottlieb Gehrung—as do the ſpacious hall and adjacent rooms, in point of elegance and ſize, on the Lodge of St. John, No. 1, Providence. Much praiſe is alſo due to Brother Caleb Ormſbee, the architect under whoſe able direction aroſe this pleaſing aſſemblage of "*Wiſdom, Strength and Beauty.*"

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

Baltimore, Jan. 10.

Arrived in the bay, brig John, captain Henderſon, from Malaga, which ſhe left the 20th September. In the John came paſſenger, Mr. William Lowry, merchant of this city.

Arrived at Annapolis, brig Ariel, capt. Field, from Aux Cayes, which he left the 5th December.

We are favored with the following liſt of veſſels at Annapolis and in the bay.

Ship Sally, Stiles, from Amſterdam
Diſpatch, —— ditto
Schr. Siſters, Johns, Aux-Cayes
Peggy, Edwards, Havannah
Beauty, Hayes, ditto
Charming Betſey, Mirick, C.N. Mole
Ship Louis, Deal, Bremen
Two ſloops from New-York
Schooner Barbara is ſaid to be below
Four ſchooners from Boſton, } Lamp
One do. from Nantucket, } oil and
One do. from Connecticut, } notions

Captain Stiles ſpoke the ſhip Margaret, capt. Coward, on the 19th December, about 40 leagues from cape Henry, out 13 weeks from Bremen.

Snow Iſabella, 16 weeks from Hamburg.

Schr. Hornet, from C. N. Mole.

Left there,

Brig Patriot, expected to be cleared
Minerva, expected to be condemned.

Schr. Liberty, from Aux-Cayes—M. M'Cauſland.

Schr. ——, ——, Port-au-Prince.

The brig Betſey, capt. Van Bueren, and ſchooner Fancy, had arrived at C. N. Mole the former in 14 days.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
JANUARY 13,
Will be preſented (by deſire) the Tragedy of the
REVENGE,
With a Muſical Entertainment of
THE PRIZE;
Or, 2, 5, 3, 8.

BALL.

MR. BYRNE's third Ball will be on Tueſday the 17th January, at Oellers's hotel—Gentlemen's Tickets at one dollar each to be had at the hotel. Ladies' Tickets to be had of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, No. 114, North Sixth Street.

The days of Tuition for young ladies, aſſiſted by Mrs. Byrne, are on Tueſday and Saturday morning—in the afternoon of the ſame days for young gentlemen, and Thurſday and Saturday evenings for gentlemen.

January 13. 3t.

For Sale, by the Package,

For caſh, or good notes at ſixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muſlins plain } Aſſorted in
ſtripes, and Checks } packages.
do. do. Tamboured }
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, & }
gentlemen's neck do. }

Jaconet chintz muſlin for home and the Weſt India market, Puilicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz ſhawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Alſo a few ſcotch cambricks and an aſſortment of muſlin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a conſignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be ſeen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 2awtf.

OVAL BOTTLES.

Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right ſize—For ſale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.

January 12 3taw6w.

Cuſtom-Houſe Sales.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1798.

ON Monday, the 29th of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, will be ſold by public auction, at the Cuſtom-Houſe, in purſuance of the laws in that caſe made and provided, the following articles of merchandize, having been ſtored more than nine months and not claimed by the owners or conſignees thereof; which articles may be viewed during the ſpace of three days antecedent to the day of ſale, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

FCP Two caſes, containing Woollen Hats
M P C One caſe, containing Books and Pamphlets
R P Three caſks, containing Girth Web
(DU) One caſk, containing Spades and Shovels
W Four caſks, containing Garden Seeds, Peas
P and Beans
IS One keg of Red Lead
<> WC One crate of Earthen Ware
BTM Two do. do.
WL One do. and two caſes containing Images and ornaments for building
[No mark] Two Hampers of Bottled Porter
B N P Eight Hampers of Empty Bottles
WB One caſk of Bottled Porter
Tho's Stephens One bundle, containing pieces of Muſic
Mr. Scott. One box containing old Pamphlets
Mr. Awbley. One box of Pamphlets
W A Three pipes Madeira Wine
W P One box of Pewter Lamps
B One box containing Bruſhes
G Bolland. One caſk containing cheeſe and ſome oatmeal
yR One crate of Earthen Ware
R. H One crate of Earthen Ware.

Jan. 13 dt29

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to leave this country in the courſe of the ſummer for Europe (if he compleats the ſettlement of his affairs by that time) and where it is probable he may reſide as a merchant—requeſts every man who has any demands againſt him to come forward therewith, in order that a final ſettlement may take place.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

On FRIDAY, the 30th of March next, at his dwelling houſe in Cheſnut-ſtreet, four doors above Tenth-ſtreet,

All his houſhold and kitchen

Furniture Plate, &c. &c. and which may be viewed every day for three days before the ſale, from ten o'clock in the morning till one o'clock, and from three o'clock in the afternoon till night.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE,

And if not ſold by Saturday, 27th January, then to be ſet up, and poſitively ſold, at *PUBLIC VENDUE*, at the Merchants' Coffee houſe, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

The Subſcriber's Houſe, No. 78,

in Walnut-ſtreet, two doors below Fourth-ſtreet; is now occupied by Dr. Stevens for one year from 4th November laſt, at the rent of 400l. per annum; it was rented at the time of the late fever, or it would have brought, I think, more. The two Stables in Walnut ſtreet will be ſet up ſeparately or together; the largeſt one now rents for 55l. the ſmalleſt for 45l. per annum, and they are arched and laid in mortar and two inch plank, and the cellar will hold about 100 pipes of wine, which I was once offered 60l. per annum for. A large Store in Fourth ſtreet, 33 feet front by 50 feet deep, a good yard and neceſſary belonging to it; on this ſtore is a ground rent of 11 dolls. 75 cents per ann. this building is rented to the public for eighteen months at 250l. per annum, and the rent was paid down; it might have been rented at the ſame price for three years, but I declined it leaſt it might hurt the ſale. A lot in Fourth ſtreet, 20 feet front by 50 feet deep, on which is a ground rent of 6 dollars per annum; it has the privilege of a three feet alley adjoining the lot.

Should it make any difference to the purchaſer, Mr. MEADE will endeavor to prevail on Dr. Stevens to give poſſeſſion ſooner, if he can with convenience.

PAYMENTS.

Approved notes and indorſers at 6, 9, 12 and 18 months; the deed to be lodged with Wm. Tilghman, Eſq. till the notes are paid: On the houſe, Edward Tilghman, Eſq. has a mortgage for 1630l. On the ſtables, Mr. Samuel Williams for 300l. Theſe ſums may lay as long as the purchaſer pleaſes, paying the intereſt regularly.

For further particulars, apply to William Tilghman, Eſq. or to the ſubſcriber, Cheſnut, four doors above Tenth-ſtreet

GEORGE MEADE.

FOR SALE—the following

Tracts and Lots of Land,

Of an excellent quality.

No. 1. Four hundred and thirty acres of excellent Land, on the waters of Back creek, Frederick county, Virginia, on the great road leading to South branch, about ten miles from Winchester; one hundred acres of which is rich bottom; a fine ſtream running through it, with ſeveral ſprings; the trees in the bottom are chiefly ſugar maple, black walnut, hicory and locuſt; there is a log dwelling and out houſes, ſome meadow made, and about forty acres of upland cleared; on this tract there is a good mill ſeat, where an under-ſhot mill might be erected.

No. 2. Two hundred and fifty acres, about two miles from Woodſtock; part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No. 3. Two thouſand five hundred acres on the waters of Hewes' river, Harriſon county, ſtate of Virginia.

No. 4. Four hundred acres, in Bald eagle townſhip, Northumberland county, ſtate of Pennſylvania.

No. 5. An half acre lot in the town of Richmond, Virginia.

ALSO, AT PRIVATE SALE,

The following tracts of Land.

60,000 acres of land in Waſhington county } State of
174,000 do. Montgomery } Georgia
31,023 do. Orangebugh diſtrict } State of
142,386 do. Charleſton } So. Car.
40,000 do. on the Alleghany river } State of
54,000 do. Weſtmoreland county } Penn.
41,900 do Wythe, Waſhington, } State of
and Grayſon counties } Virginia
20,000 do. in Bedford county

All which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, and but very little money will be required, the remainder may lay upon credit for 1, 2, 3, or 4 years, ſecurity being had upon the lands.

January 13. dt27th

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, middling well proportioned; he has a very coarſe voice, his fore teeth ſtand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly deſcribe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three ſuits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kerſey trowſers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good ſhirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerſeys. Whoſoever takes up ſaid negro and ſecures him, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE.

Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t2aw

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Coughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Thursday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Georgetown cross roads to Chesterstown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M. Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbottstown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Frederictown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabeth town at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Portobacco, Hellensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 90'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Benedict and Charleshall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlborough on Monday by 5 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fsedericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and Jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Gloucester court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday, by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Aylets and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hicks's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, PM, and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Geesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week. Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Winton and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M.

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morganton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel Hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week: waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M. and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hattonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56 From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, be previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797. } tuth&sest14thF

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, south Third street,

An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated Buttons
Black brush Feathers	

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

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Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth street.

Musical Instrument Manufactory,
167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which, he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

~~Samuel & Miers Fisher,~~

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon, Teneriffe, Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house & cash 30,000, are		20,000 dollars,	50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mw

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Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, South Second-street,

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

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Alphabetical List of Duties,

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—latest edition, to be sold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Chesnut-street. Dec. 16—d

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This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against *ALEXANDER HAMILTON*, Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

(Price, in boards, 87 1-2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and, Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine, do. market do } In pipes & qr. casks.
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No. 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

This day is Published,

At the office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,

[Price one dollar and a half,]

A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6,

By JAMES MONROE,

Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic

Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.

A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.

December 23. *6t.

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol 75 cts.

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All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

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LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf